

PRINCE CHING FIGHTING THE HORDES OF BOXERS

Foreigners Receive Aid at Peking from Chinese
Themselves—Hope for Legationiers.

Tien Tsin is Hard Pressed By the Rebels—More Troops Are
Arriving from Japan.

Brussels, July 8.—A dispatch from Shanghai received here says that according to a high Chinese official the two legations which were still holding out July 2 were the object of incessant attacks.

There had been some losses among the troops guarding the legations, but the diplomats were safe.

The dispatch also says the loyal troops under Prince Ching, who is heading a counter revolution, had attacked the rebels in Peking.

The governor of Shan-Tung, according to the same authority, is reported to have declined to obey Prince Tuan's orders to seize Nankin.

Further dispatches from Shanghai say the legations were holding out on July 3, that the rebels had been repulsed with a loss of 2,000 and that the Boxers were discouraged.

They also report that a Chinese journal confirms the announcement of Prince Ching's counter revolution in Peking.

London, July 8.—The consuls at Shanghai report that Peking legations were safe July 4 and 5, and that the Chinese had ceased their attacks.

The only fear felt, according to the reports of the consuls' telegram, was regarding the food supply.

Berlin, July 8.—A dispatch from Tien Tsin says the Russians unsuccessfully bombarded the native town on July 2.

The strength of the allied troops is about 10,000.

London, July 8.—A dispatch from Tien Tsin, dated July 3, says:

"Beginning early this morning the Chinese have bombarded the settlements. Admiral Seymour has ordered the women and children conveyed to Taku at the earliest possible moment."

CONSULS DECLARE MINISTERS SAFE

London, July 9, 2:45 a. m.—The foreign consuls at Shanghai met July 7 and officially announced that the legations at Peking were safe on July 4.

The foregoing statement, read with Consul Warren's dispatches to the foreign office Sunday, makes it possible to believe that the legations will hold out for a number of days yet.

Having fought to a standstill the first outbreaks of fanatical fury, it is believed that something may intervene to save them.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Express, telegraphing on Sunday at 5:10 p. m., throws doubt upon Consul Warren's information. He says:

"Tao-Tai-Sheng now admits that there was an error in his communication to General Warren. The date of the courier's arrival at Shanghai was July 3, which does not apply to his departure from Peking."

"The journey from Peking to Shanghai takes five days. The courier, therefore, could not have left Peking later than June 28. The date of the massacre there, as given by Chinese reports, was June 30 or July 1."

The courier mentioned in Consul Warren's dispatch gives a strange picture, says the Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent of how life jostles death in Peking. Business apparently goes on as usual. The shops and theatres are open and the streets are full of people.

No imperial troops except those of General Tung Puh Siang took part in the fighting.

The courier even asserts positively that provisions are being supplied to the legations, but by whom he does not say. The Boxers and General Tung Puh Siang do not get along well. The Boxers assert that they do all the fighting and the latter all the looting and nothing else.

TIENTSIN STILL IN A TIGHT PLACE

London, July 9, 2 a. m.—Tien Tsin is still hard pressed.

A Chinese force numbering from 80,000 to 100,000 men, as estimated by independent reconnaissance, floods the country round about Tien Tsin. Communication between that place and Taku is apparently possible by river only.

A Chefoo dispatch to the Express says the Russians have landed 8,000 men at Taku, and the Japanese have dispatched several transports.

The Japanese pushed on to Tien Tsin, leading in the subsequent assault upon the native city, in which their commander was killed. Ten more transports engaged Japanese ports, with the 10,000 British India troops and fresh Japanese contingents.

CONGRER WARNS CHINA

"The foreign governments cannot longer sit idly by and witness this persecution and murder. My own government is becoming very impatient over Chinese continued treaty violation. It is more than ever determined to sustain the treaty rights of all American citizens and of the Christian Chinese converts, and it will hold the Chinese government to the strictest responsibility for every treaty infraction in this regard."—U. S. Minister Conger to Tsung-Li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office).

It is quite probable that the allies will have 50,000 men ashore.

Allies Push North.

The correspondents at Shanghai, which is still the clearing house of all China news, say that a combined force of Russians and Japanese are following the railway as far as Lang Chan, and have then swept to the west and attacked the Chinese eighteen miles north of Tien Tsin and killed 1,000 of them.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Standard says representatives from Tien Tsin have been sent to declare a great battle has taken place, in which the Chinese lost heavily.

The allies at Tien Tsin are short of provisions and suffer considerably from "sniping."

The Daily Mail's Tien Tsin correspondent, in a dispatch dated July 2, via Chefoo July 4, says:

"No forward movement is possible with less than 30,000. A document has been found signed by a British resident, on behalf of British manufacturers, offering Viceroy Chi Ching Chung complete armaments and officers and an army corps for 245,000."

"The messages of British correspondents at Tien Tsin are censored by the British authorities, but there is no censorship exercised over the other correspondents."

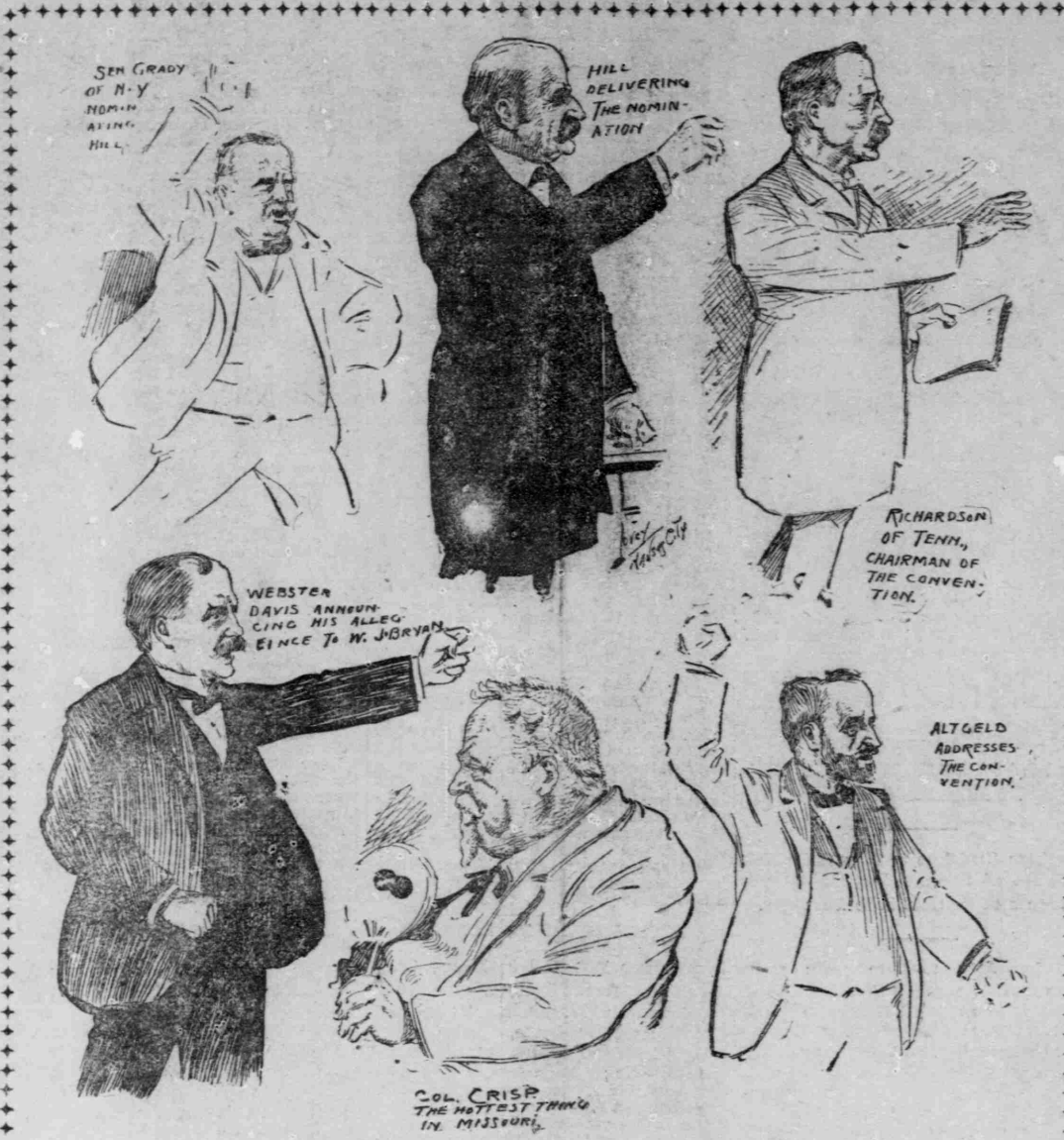
Refugees from Tien Tsin arriving at Shanghai say that only five civilian foreigners were killed during the long Chinese bombardment. The foreign women became so indifferent that they walked through the streets of heading the shells. Most of the civilians were deported to Taku, then he conveyed to Shanghai.

PROVINCES GROW MORE DISTURBED

London, July 9, 2:30 a. m.—The disorders in the provinces appear to be increasing in violence.

A Chinese army is within forty miles of New Chang, and the foreigners are preparing to abandon their homes. The southern part of the province is swept by raiders, destroying all works of the white man, except in spots garrisoned by Russians.

Proclamations have been posted in



LOVEY'S SKETCHES AT KANSAS CITY.

HOW MR. CONGER WARNED CHINA

Correspondence Before His
Isolation Reaches Hay.

TSUNG-LI-YAMEN IS URGED TO ACT

Told America Will Demand
Strict Accounting.

Washington, July 8.—The last China mail to reach the state department brought the report of Minister Conger, perhaps the last that will ever come to hand. This bears date of Peking, May 21. It is of the utmost importance, disclosing as it does a full comprehension on the part of the foreign ministers in Peking of the character and extent of the Boxer uprising, even though Mr. Conger himself by disposition optimistic, found some reason to hope that the worst was over at that date.

What Mr. Conger has to say as to the attitude of the Chinese government toward the Boxer movement, as revealed in the formal interchange that took place between himself and the Tsung-Li-Yamen, is not only of peculiar interest now, but probably will have a strong bearing on the final reckoning that must be had between the civilized nations and the Chinese.

Mr. Conger makes it very clear, through the publication of the French priest's letter, that at least one, and probably all the European nations having interests in northern China were acquainted with the dangers of the situation at least two or three weeks before the actual outbreak in Peking.

Text of the Correspondence.

The correspondence referred to follows:

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China, May 21, 1900.—To the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

"I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of today."

"In response to the French minister the dean called a meeting of the diplomatic corps yesterday afternoon in the Catholic bishop in Peking, and verbal reports by the other ministers, the situation was considered so grave that the corps immediately instructed the dean to present it to the Tsung-Li-Yamen and demand immediate and effective measures, which he did today by the note, copy of which is inclosed."

"I also enclose copies of the bishop's letter and one from Rev. Mr. Killie, an American missionary who lives in Peking, but travels a circuit to the north and east."

"On the 18th inst. during an extended personal interview with the Tsung-Li-Yamen, I called their attention to the fact that notwithstanding constant warnings from this and other legations, the Boxers had continually increased and spread until now they are boldly organizing inside the wall of Peking, the existence of thousands is known in the villages around Peking, Christian converts are being persecuted and threatened everywhere, many forced to recant their religious professions, and some have been compelled to abandon their chapels and come to Peking for safety."

"Nations Forced to Act."

"I said: 'At a London mission near Chou Chow, forty miles west of Peking, two native Christians have been killed and their chapel destroyed. Near Pao-Fu a Catholic village has been destroyed and sixty-one Christians murdered, some of them being burned alive.'"

"The foreign governments cannot longer sit idly by and witness this persecution and murder. I can only speak for my own government, but it is becoming very impatient over China's continued treaty violation."

"It always has been and still is the

WANTS SWIFT REVENGE

Omaha, Neb., July 8.—George D. Meiklejohn, assistant secretary of war, who is in the city, referring to the cablegrams stating that foreigners in Peking must have been massacred, said:

"I believe that swift punishment should be visited upon a government that permits such foul deeds, and I think China deserves to be chastised by us and by other nations whose combined power should be invoked to crush the present dynasty and set up in its place a ruling party that could guarantee protection to Americans. I am opposed to the dismemberment of China, but we must have an open door there with other nations."

good friend of China, and only wishes its prosperity, but is now more than ever determined to sustain the treaty rights of all American citizens and of the Christian converts, and it will hold the Chinese government to the strictest responsibility for every treaty infraction in this regard. It will do this, not only for the benefit of its own citizens, but in the interest of China herself, government is now sadly threatened by these lawless organizations."

"At present, it is true, they seem to have no capable leader, but should one arise and the populace become really inflamed, the overthrow of the present dynasty is most likely to follow, and possibly the destruction of the empire, etc., etc."

"I replied that I did not understand the many difficulties under which they labored, but they had succeeded in suppressing the Boxers in the province of Shan-Tung, and would do so here."

"I told them I saw no effective measures whatever being put forth. They replied that the movement had not been started upon as serious, but thought now the three were fully aware of the gravity of the situation and that recent confidential decree had been sent to the viceroy of Peking and neighboring officials which would surely prove effective to suppress the Boxers and restore order."

Accuses the Government.

"I told them that the most alarming telegrams were being sent to the newspapers of Europe and America of the existing state of anarchy here and that the people of the world would be forced to believe that the government of China was either abetting these murderous brigands or that it was too weak to suppress or control them, and its good name and credit must suffer irretrievably in consequence. After reading the decree, which was much like the one heretofore published, they asked if I would not wire my government that they could and were suppressing the Boxers."

"I replied that at present I would not say that I had been for six months telegraphing the issuance of ineffective decrees, but if they would show me the fact by actual and immediate repression, which they could if they would in three days, I would gladly and quickly wire it to my government."

"They assured me that sufficient districts had been sent to the disturbed districts to restore order and to afford protection."

Threatens to Ask For Marines.

"I again told them that restored order would be the only possible proof. I also said that unless the situation was relieved and threatened danger from mobs averted I should be compelled to ask for a sufficient guard of American marines to insure the safety of the legation."

"They said: 'Oh, don't do that—it is unnecessary.' And again promising energetic action, the interview closed."

"I then said that the situation was taken the situation will become fraught with great danger to all foreigners, not from any intelligent or organized attacks, but from ignorant and inflamed mob violence. I, however, believe, as I said in my telegram, that the government is aroused, itself alarmed at the situation, and will take more energetic action, but no one can be certain of this until it is done."

"Since the United States ship, Wheeling had left already for Taku, I deemed it prudent to ask the admiral for the presence of another war vessel, and, responding to the request, the U. S. S. Kempf with the Newark hailed her."

(Continued on Page 2)

TOWNE CONCLUDES TO WITHHOLD DECISION

Will Wait Until Formally Notified of Vice Presidential Nomination.

Subject Will Be Again Discussed at Populist Advisory Committee Meeting Today—Practical Fusion Certain.

Lincoln, Neb., July 8.—No formal announcement will be made by Charles A. Towne of his decision in regard to the Populist nomination for the vice presidency until the Populist committee gives his formal notification of the nomination. This will be in about ten days. He said today that he would make public his decision at that time and would issue an address giving his reasons for the action he takes. What action would be refused to say.

"But my course is perfectly clear now," Mr. Towne added. "I have already talked the matter over with several of the Populist leaders. The subject will also probably come up, though in an informal way, at tomorrow's meeting of the advisory committee."

Senator J. K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, arrived here from Kansas City this evening and later held an extended conference with Mr. Bryan, Charles A. Towne and George Fred Williams. In talking about the vice presidential situation, Senator Jones said he hoped and believed that in case Mr. Towne withdrew his name as a Populist candidate for the vice presidency the national committee of that party would endorse the Democratic ticket.

Fusion in Any Event.

"We are all independent," continued Senator Jones, "and like to carry a successful conclusion our plans. But this year every one who is not with the Republican party should be against them, and I cannot help thinking that in the coming presidential campaign, if Mr. Towne does not withdraw, fusion on the electoral tickets of the various

states should and probably will be arranged."

Senator Jones will leave for Chicago tomorrow night.

Heitfield Will Take Part.

During tomorrow's conference, at which Senator Jones, Senator Heitfield, J. R. Sovereign, Senator Allen and Chairman Edmiston of the Populist national committee, are expected to be present, the vice presidential complication will be considered in all its phases.

At this meeting it is also expected that plans will be completed for concentrated effort in state and congressional campaigns, which was practically agreed upon at the meeting of the conference committee of the Democratic, silver Republican and Populist parties in Kansas City.

Should Mr. Towne decide to withdraw his name from the Populist ticket, this would leave the way clear for uniting the three parties in the support of the Democratic national ticket, and a strong effort will be made to bring about this result through the Populist national committee.

Harmony Expected.

Populist national committeemen are, it is understood, far from being unanimous in their opinions as to the wisest course to pursue in case Mr. Towne decides to withdraw, but those of the Populist conferees who are already in the city expressed their belief today that an understanding involving the working in harmony of the three parties in the coming presidential campaign would be reached before the adjournment of the conference.

Mr. Towne spent nearly the entire day with Mr. Bryan, taking dinner with him, and later, in a party which included ex-Congressman Hartman of Montana and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, driving out to Mr. Bryan's farm.

BRYAN, STEVENSON, TOWNE, ARE TO OPEN THE CAMPAIGN

Lincoln, Neb., July 8.—Elaborate plans are being made for the ratification meeting to be held here Tuesday afternoon and night, and it is the intention to make it the formal opening of the Democratic campaign. Mr. Bryan is expected to speak, as is also Adlai Stevenson, who has promised to be present. George Fred Williams of Massachusetts and Charles A. Towne will also deliver addresses.

IMPERIALISM CONTINUES ITS CAREER OF SLAUGHTER

Manila, July 8.—The past week's scouting in Luzon resulted in eleven Americans being killed and sixteen wounded.

One hundred and sixty Filipinos were killed during the week and eight Americans, who had been prisoners in the hands of the rebels, were surrendered, and 100 rifles were turned over to the United States officials.

The enemy ambushed a wagon train between Indang and Naic. The Third infantry lost nine men while on an expedition to punish the Ladrone in a delta of the Rio Grande.

In the Antigua province of Panay a running fight of three hours' duration resulted in the killing or wounding of seventy of the enemy. There were no casualties among the Americans.

The insurgents are slowly accepting the Americans' provisions. In some instances the Americans are suspending operation in order to give the Americans an opportunity to take advantage of the decree.

CUBANS ARE PLEASED

Glad That American Troops Will Leave Soon.

SAY ISLAND IS TRANQUIL

GENERAL WOOD WILL LEAVE THIS WEEK FOR WASHINGTON.

Havana, July 8.—The orders recently issued for the removal of a large number of troops from Cuba have been gladly welcomed by the Cubans, and General Wood is in receipt of many letters from various municipalities offering thanks for what they call his disposition to trust the Cubans and declaring that the entire island is in a state of absolute tranquility.

The Tenth infantry, it is believed, will leave the island shortly after the departure of the remnants now under orders to proceed home.

General Wood will probably pay a short visit to the United States, leaving on Saturday next. His purpose is to escort Mrs. Wood and his family to their home and also to consult with Secretary of War Root regarding the coming constitutional convention.

The governor's family will remain north for the rest of the summer. All are very anxious as to the health of Miss Condit Smith, Mrs. Wood's sister, in Peking, but hope for the best. The local papers express much sympathy.

HODGSON IS SAFE.

Gold Coast Governor Reaches Akwabus—Fighting Today.

Cape Coast Castle, July 8.—A letter from Sir Frederick Mitchell-Hodgson, governor of the Gold Coast colony, dated at Akwabus, July 1, has been received here, announcing his safety.

Fun so, July 8.—The column under command of Colonel Wolcott, which is marching to the relief of Sir Frederick Hodgson, has arrived here. Hard fighting is expected tomorrow.

MORE BODIES IN SAALE.

Total of 146 Recovered From Big Deck Fire.

New York, July 8.—Three more bodies were found today on the Saale. This

makes twenty-nine bodies that have thus far been taken from the wreck of the Saale since the fire, and 146 bodies in all recovered. The bodies recovered today were found in the second cabin in the after part of the ship, and they were horrible sights to look upon. They had very little clothing on, and were all victims of fire. They could not be identified.

Chief Henry Schaeffer, who was in charge today, said the fire, and 146 bodies in all recovered. The bodies recovered today were found in the second cabin in the after part of the ship, and they were horrible sights to look upon. They had very little clothing on, and were all victims of fire. They could not be identified.

The body of a man badly scarred and burned, was found at Rockaway beach this afternoon, and taken to the morgue there. The body is supposed to be that of a victim in the Hagan disaster.

Dynamite was exploded on the river bed about the wrecks of the piers of the North German Lloyd line today without bringing to the surface any more bodies.

Will Run Niagara.

Chicagoan Prepares to Descend Niagara Falls Rapids.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 8.—Bowler, the Chicago man who proposes to run the whirlpool rapids in his life boat, did not succeed in making his first descent.

Preparations were made to put the boat in the water, but again the Canadian police interfered and the Sunday Law. The boat will be towed to the American side tomorrow, where Bowser will board it and start on his trip.

Gunboat Quits the Isthmus.

Washington, July 8.—The Machias, which has been watching United States interests on the Isthmus of Panama and at the Colombian ports for the past seven months, sailed today from San Juan for Hampton Roads.

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

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Try to Save Majors.

Mr. McCune on the Ticket.



WALLS AND MOAT OF CITY OF TIENTSIN
Scene of Fighting Between Allied Troops and Chinese.